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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

They Tell Me I'll Forget.

They tell me I'll forget thee when
'Mid other scenes I stray,
That thoughts of thee will vanish as
The dew at break of day.
But ah! I do not heed their words—
I know it cannot be,
That one enshrined within this heart
Can be forgot by me.

They tell me I will soon forget,
Thy kind and gentle smile
That did so many weary days
And hours to me beguile;
Ah, no! I never shall forget,
I know it cannot be,
That one enshrined within my heart
Can be forgot by me.

They tell me I'll forget the hours
Of mirth and joyous glee,
The many pleasures unalloyed
That I have shared with thee.
But ah! they need not tell me this,
I know my heart the best;
I'll not forget till in the tomb
They lay me down to rest.

They tell me I'll forget thy songs,
Thy kind and loving words!
Thy tones that always in my breast
Some deep emotion stirred.
It cannot be! it cannot be!
Thy smiles I love them yet;
And while I live, oh! I would not
E'en if I could, forget.

Notes of a Visit to the Army of the Potomac.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

In company with several of the delegates of the Christian Commission, I left Harrisburg on the morning of May 14th, to spend a few weeks in ministering to the wants of the sick and wounded of our army.

At Washington we found so large a number of delegates from all parts of the country pressing forward, that we were delayed for a day or two, and we seized the opportunity to go into the hospitals of that city. Probably 25,000 of our noble defenders are gathered in these institutions, whose order, cleanliness and comfort reflect so great honor upon the Government.

Belle Plain,

To this point, a small landing on the Potomac, the wounded were brot from Fredericksburg, to be shipped thence to Washington. Here we tarried for a couple of days and assisted in supplying the wounded men, after a painful journey over the rough roads of Virginia in ambulances and army wagons, with milk punch, coffee, lemonade, bread, crackers, oranges and such other delicacies as would attract and nourish enfeebled men. Here too we beheld several thousand of the Johnnies taken prisoner in the brilliant charge of Hancock's 2nd corps. Some of them talked boldly and defiantly, while others anxiously sought the opportunity to take the oath of allegiance.

Fredericksburg.

We reached this city of wounded and dying men, after a wearisome day's ride through a country utterly laid waste by war. The city has been too often described to need any new description. Its grass grown streets, its deserted homes, its ruined buildings whose burnt walls bear witness to numerous conflagrations, its temples of worship and public buildings perforatee by shot and shell, the absence of women and of playing children in the streets, and instead the presence everywhere of wounded men, sitting on the door steps and curb stones, limping on crutches or leaning on the shoulder of a stronger, the hurrying here and there of the messengers of mercy with their burden of stimulants, bandages, &c., the slow moving death wagon bearing brave men to their last sleep, the heavy-laden atmosphere tainted with death, all, all reminded us we were surrounded by a vast hospital.—In this city of originally 5,000 inhabitants there are now probably between eight and ten thousand wounded men, filling the churches, public buildings, warehouses, storerooms, and private dwellings everywhere.

The Christian and Sanitary commissions

The value of these two great benevolent agencies was here most abundantly illustrated. At the headquarters of the Christian Commission, (which were in the large mansion of a Doctor Hart, now said to be on the staff of Gen R E Lee, of the rebel army,) two hundred men were congregated, most of them ministers of the Gospel, men of learning and of ability, who here in deeds of mercy bore witness to the patriotic words they had often spoken in their pulpits at home. Here cheerfuly accepting the roughest fare, they gave themselves to weeks of toil. Each morning, having divided the entire city into districts among them, they went forth, their haversacks filled with stimulants, soft crackers, lemons, oranges, bandages, writing materials, reading matter; bearing buckets of coffee, punch, lemonade; carrying bundles of clothing, crutches, bandages &c, and spent the day among the wounded men, dressing their wounds, attending to their wants, writing letters for them to their friends, cheering them by kind Christian words, praying with them, pointing them to the Saviour of men, whispering in the ears of the dying words of hope and forgiveness, and burying the dead with the blessed rites of Christian burial. Such in briefest words is the work of the Christian Commission in such a place as Fredericksburg.

Details of the labors of these two hundred will be carried and reported to thousands of homes. They performed the lowliest services, washing the wounds, the feet, the bodies of the poor sufferers, putting on their clean clothing, lifting and carrying them tenderly from place to place, illustrating with a noble humility the name they bore—the *Christian* Commission. The time and labor of these delegates are given freely, and cost the commission only their board and transportation from and to their homes, and in many cases not even this. I met noble men of the Sanitary Commission, busy in the same labors, but with the general work of the commission I am less familiar.

The value of the two commissions in such a field as that of Fredericksburg cannot be estimated. Great suffering is alleviated and prevented and numerous lives are saved through their instrumentality.

The March of the Grand Army.

Leaving Fredericksburg, in company with a few delegates of the Christian Commission, and running the gauntlet of guerillas, after a hard day's walk I reached Spottsylvania court house, only to find that our connection with Washington by way of Fredericksburg was severed, the grand army was in motion southward, and we must, willing or no, accompany it. A night of broken sleep upon the boxes and bales of our supply wagon was followed by an early order to pack up. There is something in the movement of a great army that partakes of the sublime, especially under circumstances like those under which the army of Gens Grant and Meade has moved, a mighty and wily foe close in front and watching every movement. No more hazardous movements have ever been attempted in warfare than those by which day after day the vast army of the Potomac has been swung around as on a pivot in the very face of its enemy. Silently, to corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, to hospitals and supply trains came the orders for a movement—no one knew whither. With a sublime, unquestioning faith, the tents were quietly struck, ambulances filled with remaining sick and wounded, knapsacks buckled on and muskets shouldered, horses mounted, and soon cavalry, infantry, artillery, hospitals and supply trains and rear guard would all be on their way to some unknown point. Accompanying the 5th corps, commanded by Major General Warren, my observations during the subsequent ten days were limited almost wholly to this corps.—Putting myself in light marching order, i e, leaving my coat behind, and carrying only a canteen and a stout walking stick cut near the terrible field of the "Wilderness," I took my place along with the rank and file of the army and learned by experience a little of their life. Under the shade of some noble trees in front of Massaponax church, I was permitted to look upon a number of our generals in council, consulting some maps of the region through which we were moving. A crowd of curious eyes gathered around to look upon the noted faces for a moment, while from the gallery windows of the church I observed a photographic instrument seizing the rare chance. I quietly studied the faces of these men, whom the generations will delight to honor, and having photographed them for private use, passed on, leaving the chiefs in council.

Missing the brilliant dash at the Po, in which our cavalry scattered in wild retreat the cavalry of the enemy, and seized, uninjured, the bridge at the crossing, I contented myself with a bivouac under an army wagon for the night, hoping that when next "John Gilpin chanced to ride, I might be there to see."

Steadily all day, Sunday, 22d, we moved forward, and steadily all day to our right we heard the cannonading of one of our corps clearing its way.

The Battle of the North Anna.

On Monday evening about 5 o'clock the 1st division of the 5th corps, with which a friend and myself had been marching from early dawn, reached the bank of the North Anna. The 2d and 3d divisions came up, and while the pontoons were being laid the divisions of Griffin and Crawford, the Pa. Reserves, forded the stream. The N. Anna is a muddy river, from two to four feet in depth and about one hundred yards in width at Jericho Mills, the place where the 5th corps crossed. Both banks of the stream rise some 50 or 100 feet to high rolling ground, skirted by woods. In consequence of the three day's rapid marching, our troops gained the ground, forded the river and took position on the south bank without any resistance by the enemy at this point. They soon, however, found a foe in front. Standing near the General's headquarters on the north bank, my companion and myself watched our troops as they crossed, filed up the hills and formed in line of battle in some open fields on south bank. A single battery was taken across the river, while the remaining ones were posted on the crown of the hills along the north bank on either side of headquarters. Off to our right as we lay in the clover beneath the shade of an oak, and nearly a mile away, sat a rebel horseman as immovable as a statue, watching our operations, and ready at the slightest warning to fly across the river and join his friends. When the skirmishing opened he vanished and was seen no more. Soon a line of skirmishers was formed, and now opened a scene very exciting to one who had never yet seen an engagement of any kind. The skirmishers boldly, yet cautiously advanced to the edge of the woods. While we watched with painful eagerness they enter the woods. Then came the first single shot, then another and another, an enemy was there—then two or three shots in rapid succession, when suddenly the rebel yell burst upon our ears, followed by the rattle of quick volleys of musketry, and our skirmishers came flying out of the woods on a double quick and fell back upon the line of battle for support. The object was gained—the presence of the enemy discovered, and now came the marshaling for conflict. Generals and their aids were busy forming our forces into line of battle preparatory to a movement in force into the woods.—An hour passed away. One line of battle has entered the woods, the sun is sinking in the west, the prospect of a battle for the evening seems to have passed, and passing to the rear a few hundred yards I lay down by the road side, (being exceedingly weary) and was about falling asleep, when I was brought to my feet by such a roaring and screaming of shells and terrific rattle of musketry as surpassed, infinitely, all my conceptions of battle. A little stretch of woods lay between me and the field of conflict, which concealed the combatants from sight. I only heard the roar of cannon and explosion of shells that shook the earth under my feet and filled the heavens over my head. A body of surgeons, who had incautiously advanced too far, came hurrying past to get beyond the scene of danger. The enemy had suddenly opened with musketry and artillery upon our advancing troops. On a high hill, to our left front, a body of rebel cavalry dashed furiously across a ploughed field on the brow of the hill. Their object was almost immediately manifest. when, beneath the cloud of dust they raised, a battery of artillery opened upon our headquarters. The fight thus began lasted for an hour, when the enemy, finding all attempts to dislodge us and drive us across the river futile, fell back, and our army, giving three rousing cheers that made both banks of the river the fields, the woods and the sky resound, advanced and held new positions. The day was ours. The rebel dead were left on the field to be cared for by the hands of the "inhuman" Yankees.—Several hundred prisoners were captured. The battle of Jericho Bridge ceased as the twilight of evening was deepening into darkness. It was at this engagement I heard, for the first time, the famous rebel yell. It is but a single, confused, fierce scream and stands in marked contrast with the cheers of our own men. The two cannot be mistaken for each other by any one who has ever heard both. The one is a fierce, mobbish yell of voices screaming without concert; the other is usually three open, manly, rousing cheers, given in concert. As far away on a battle field as the sound can be heard, a listener may tell how the tide of battle wavers and turns by the alternate rebel yells and Union cheers.

The Hospital after a Battle.

The ambulances had already been sent across the river. The stretcher-bearers had been picking up the wounded. Wounds were hastily dressed, bandages applied to stop the flowing of blood, the ambulances were filled and the sad procession wended its way back to the hospitals. The scene passes all description. Darkness had now set in; steep roads deeply cut by the heavy artillery wagons led up from the river on each side; there was but a single pontoon bridge. Every yard of the way from the field to the rear where the hospitals were placed was filled; for the 9th corps, under Burnside, was moving up with infantry and artillery to the support of Warren. Wounded soldiers, pale and weary, some limping upon one foot, some carrying a bandaged arm, some with bound and swollen heads, some leaning on the shoulder of a companion, were hunting their way back to the hospital, while the more seriously wounded were borne in ambulances. The cheers and songs of the men who were hurrying to the front, the shouts of drivers whose wagons had stalled in some deep rut, the hurrying here and there of horsemen, the blaze of fire along the road flung out into the darkness of the forest, all conspired to make a scene which can never pass from memory. About two hundred wounded men were brought in. Here was work enough for Surgeons and the delegates of the Christian Commission. The men had gone into the conflict after a weary day's march. Stimulants and nourishing food was needed. The members of the commission distributed of their stores. The amputating tables were occupied and candles gleamed upon the dreadful but necessary work. Before twelve o'clock came the wounds of two hundred men were dressed, themselves washed and fed and laid under the shelter of tents on beds of pine boughs and blankets, and the camp was quiet save for the tramp of passing men and the rumble of artillery wagons, and the shouting of drivers, all moving on to the front. In the morning a few fresh graves were seen. In the afternoon the wounded were sent to Port Royal, and we moved forward again a mile or so and awaited a decisive battle.

Another Grand Flank Movement.

As we were awaiting anxiously the expected battle between the North and South Anna, and just at dusk, one evening, came the quiet order: "Prepare to move immediately. The hospital train will fall into the rear of the 3d division." In a half hour we were ready; had moved out to the road, and halted to let the army pass—rather the 5th corps of it. From 8 o'clock p. m., till 3 a. m., we waited by the road-side, while the steady tramp of men, cheerful, joking and full of spirit, and the heavy rumble of artillery reminded us an army was near us. Two days of heavy and continued marching brought us across the Pamunkey, in front of Lee's army and within ten miles of Richmond.

I shall regard it as one of the greatest privileges of my life that I have been permitted to be with the grand Army of the Potomac during the splendid movements that took it from Spottsylvania Court House to the immediate front of Richmond. I have seen something of armies before; have read and heard of battles and of marches before, but my experience and my conceptions have all been surpassed by the events in which I have mingled. It has been worth ten years of peaceful life to go amid those stirring scenes; to follow and accompany that host of men in their glorious movements; to look day after day upon their bronzed faces; to march with them; tent by them; to sleep as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as they fared; to grow weary as they; and, like them, to fall by the road-side for an hour's sleep. It has been worth more than I can measure to study their unflinching patriotism; to be a witness of that calm endurance which could march by night and fight by day for weeks together; to look upon the men who so cheerfully stand between us and ruin, walking bravely up to the great sacrifice of home and life as dear to them as ours to us. It has been worth more than I can name to look upon their chiefs in council on the march and in the field; to see the calm deliberation; the high resolve; the confident hope that rested on the countenances of the men whom we delight to honor—Warren and Burnside and Hancock, and Meade and Grant. There may be a spirit of despondency and of repining here and among those who have never put their hands to this great work—it cannot be found in the army. There the spirits of men rise to something of the greatness of the occasion. No repulses; no losses dampen the ardor or shake the confidence of the army. From the highest general down to the lowest private in the ranks, I marked a unity of spirit, a confidence of each in each, a strong faith in ultimate success, a persistence against all obstacles, and a patience under all sufferings that prophesied the best things. I saw men manfully bearing during those days of heavy marching, who had lost all regular sleep for weeks, and had been living on part rations for days. It has been said by the enemy that the fields and the woods in the rear of Grant's army were full of stragglers. They were invisible to me. By nothing was I more astonished than by the spirit and discipline of this great army, which prevented it from becoming disorganized by forty days of almost unexampled toil.

Drunkenness in the Army.

Another fact pleased me. I spent two weeks with the army, with its officers and men every day. The only drunken man I saw from the time I left Fredericksburg till I reached Baltimore, was an officer on the boat from Fortress Monroe.

Profanity and Wickedness of the Army.

It has frequently been said that the great peril of the country will be when the army returns home and scatters its wickedness, profanity and recklessness through society. The country will suffer an hundred fold more by the men who stay at home to support drinking and gambling saloons on all the streets of our cities, than it ever will from the rough and sun-burnt men of the army. There is profanity in the army. There is profanity here, on every corner of our streets, more of it, and less excusable, than in the army. Here it breaks over all restraints of society and decency. In the army you will find thousands of serious men, of noble and gentlemanly bearing, among whom one may move from day to day without beholding an act or hearing a word that need cause a blush on the cheek of virtue. There is no mercenary and mean spirit. The army is lifted up to a broad, American and patriotic feeling such as does not characterize all who stay at home. I am happy to be able to speak from my own observation of these citizen soldiers. I have seen them in camp, on the march, on the brink of battle, "storming the imminent breach," borne wounded from the field, lingering in the hospital, and gasping in death, and I can say that I believe a nobler band never went forth to war, a band inspired by a higher impulse than the "Army of the Union." There may be still faint-hearted men at home, or worse than faint-hearted men, who are repeating yet, in this fourth year of the conflict, the question, Is this war right or wrong? The army entertains no doubt on that matter. The arm of the soldier pauses not to strike at any man who would trample under foot the banner of the country. He loves his Government and is willing to die for it. It is no spirit of adventure, nor love of blood, that has sustained these men in the fearful conflicts of the Wilderness and led them up into the very face of death. The spirit that animates the ranks animates the leaders. Like Wadsworth, many of them have left fortune, family, high social position, chances of distinction in civil life, and gone out to the privations of the camp and the perils of the field, moved by one great absorbing love of country.

The Soldier in the Hospital.

Now here has the endurance of our brave men been more severely tested, and more successfully proved than in the hospital. With wonder and simple amazement I have looked upon the courage of these men, who, with bullet holes through leg or arm; with ghastly wounds in shoulder or face; with shattered hand or broken thigh, lay in the tent or were carried to the amputating table, with never a murmur of complaint or dissatisfaction breaking from their lips. I felt lost in speechless admiration, and almost questioned whether they had not become insensible to pain, they were so cheerful and so uncomplaining. I have seen them walk coolly up to the surgical table where they were to lose a right arm, or carried there to lose a foot or a limb, without a moan. I have heard them sing, "Rally round the flag, boys," when suffering deepest pain or lay with beaded sweat gathering on the brows, and with fists and teeth clenched as they suppressed every groan. On the floor of the town hall of Fredericksburg lay a young soldier from Brooklyn, N. Y., by the name of Morris. His face was as gentle as a girl's. He had just been brought in from the battle-field, over a rough road of fifteen or twenty miles. He had fallen on the field pierced at nearly the same instant in three places. The right arm was torn entirely off near the shoulder by a shell; the left hand was terribly shattered, and a ball had passed through the body, piercing the lungs; his wounds had been undressed for nearly two days; his calm face wore an aspect of pain, but not a murmur escaped his lips. It seems to me I shall never erase from my vision the things I have seen; the ghastly men that asked a cup of water; the wounded men staggering up to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted men, who, amid all the din and noise, were sleeping soundly as a tired infant on a mother's knee—the grateful men, whose thanks made me ashamed of myself. Men at home may walk our streets sauntering along at their ease, pass their criticisms on the conduct of the war, wonder why the army does not move more rapidly—may charge regiments, brigades, divisions and corps with cowardice, but for myself, every recollection of what I have seen shall silence my tongue if it ever begins to utter a reproach against the men who, in my place and for me, have gone to meet the terrible onset of a war that has no parallel in history.

What can we do?

I answer this practical question by saying, *life can be* saved by us. A computation has been made, that of all who die by war only one-fifth [1-5] die on the field, the other four-fifths [4-5] die after the battle—from neglected wounds, from exhaustion, from thirst and hunger, from the unstaunched flowing of blood, from the lack of stimulants, from unalleviated anguish and pain. Here lies the sphere of Christian charity—to save these four-fifths, to secure for them immediate attention, skillful help and full supplies. In the Crimean war the proportion of deaths to the thousand rose from 190 to 913! The proportion of deaths in our American army is 53 to 1,000, a grand triumph for the Republic, for our charities, for the Christian religion. Yet thousands of lives still are lost that might be saved. Suffering, too, can be greatly diminished. The two hundred delegates of the Christian Commission at Fredericksburg were well nigh appalled by the magnitude of the work. The stores almost failed. Calls came for articles that could not be had. Men died daily because what was needed was not at hand. Painful sufferings were witnessed that could not be relieved, because the supply of necessaries was so scant to meet the wants of ten thousand men.

No human Government ever made such a noble provision for wounded men as our own. Her record will astonish the world, but emergencies will arise in all great wars like this, when all the preparations of Government and all the help of public and of individual charities will be put to the test. Our Government has selected the two great commissions, the Christian and the Sanitary, as its helpers. Their agents are the only civilians allowed to accompany the army, save a few correspondents of the press. They are permitted to go everywhere throughout the lines of the army in their work of mercy.

The great principle of the christian Commission is the *personal distribution* of hospital stores, accompained by the *personal ministrations* of men who have gone into it without any remuneration, often at great sacrifice and exposure—moved only by a pity and love for the suffering. Their hands should be kept full of supplies. The economy of this system is remarkable. The services of an able man for six weeks in this way, costs the commission often no more than two, three or five dollars for incidental expense. Nearly everything contributed to the Christian Commission is expended directly upon the needy and suffering men of the army.

Urgent calls from every department come for an extension of the work.—Scores of men have been offering to go unpaid, men of high standing, who were declined, because the supplies of the commission would not warrant the use of a larger number of men. The great want of the commission is not men—but money, to fill the hands of our delegates with all the needed supplies.

The day will come when we and our children will be proud that we have had some hand in bringing about the sublime issues of this great conflict, though it be only the giving of a cup of water in the name of patriotism and religion to the men who bear the heat and burden of it. Hot burns the fire where the giant wrongs expire.—God is recasting and moulding anew the nation, and we are enduring the pangs of the great transformation.—The sages of an earlier age saw and feared the hand breadth cloud that, filling now the whole heaven, is dropping its bloody rain upon us. There are hard lessons on every page of the book that God's mighty hand has opened for us to read. But they who trust in Him and in the age of peace and righteousness which He has promised, need not complain of present loss or pain. Before the joys of peace must come the pains of purifying; "first pure, then peaceable." Our righteous cause cannot suffer harm, since He has taken its part. Behind the dark clouds of to day He will surely show us the calm sky of to morrow, and after the storms have passed away, will lay anew, with a wiser hand than man's the corner stones of Liberty.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee

A Sketch of His Life and Services.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808. When he was four years of age he lost his father, who died from the effects of exertions to save a friend from drowning. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life.

While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. His anxiety to be able to read was particularly excited by an incident which is worthy of mention. A gentleman Raleigh was in the habit of going into the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journeymen were at work. He was an excellent reader, and his favorite book was a volume of speeches, principally of British statesmen. Johnson became interested, and his first ambition was to equal him as a reader, and become familiar with those speeches. He took up the alphabet without an instructor, but by applying to the journeymen with whom he worked he obtained a little assistance.

Having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he applied for the loan of the book which he had so often heard read The owner made him a present of it, and gave him some instructions on the use of letters in the formation of words. Thus his first exercises in spelling were in that book. By perseverance he soon learned to read, and the hours which he devoted to his education were at night after he was through his daily labor upon the shop board. He now applied himself to books from two to three hours every night, after working from ten to 12 hours at his trade.

Having completed his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, he went to Laurens Court House, S. C., where he worked for nearly two years. There he became engaged to be married, but the match was broken off by the violent opposition of the girl's mother and friends, the ground of objection being Mr. Johnson's youth and want of pecuniary means. In May, 1824, he returned to Raleigh, where he procured journey work, and remained until September. He then set out to seek his fortune in the West, carrying with him his mother, who was dependent on him for support. He stopped at Greenville, Tenn., and commenced work as a journeyman. He remained there about twelve months, married, and soon afterward went still further westward; but failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greenville, and commenced business there.

Up to this time his education was limited to reading, as he had never had an opportunity of learning to cipher or write; but under the instructions of his wife he learned these and other branches. The only time, however, he could devote to them was in the dead of night. The first office which he ever held was that of alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828. He was re-elected to the same position in 1829, and again in 1830. In that year he was chosen mayor, which position he held for 3 years.

In 1835 he was elected to the legislature. In the session of that year he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only prove a failure but entail upon the State a burdensome debt. The measure was popular, however, and at the next election (1837) he was defeated. He became a candidate again in 1839. By this time many of the evils he had predicted from the internal improvement policy which he had opposed four years previous were fully demonstrated, and he was elected by a large majority.

In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State, meeting on the stump several of the leading Whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where, by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period of service he was conspicuous and active in advocating, respectively, the bill for refunding the fine, in 1846, imposed upon Gen Jackson at New Orleans, the war measures of Mr. Polk's administration, and a homestead bill.

In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, after an exciting canvass, in which he was opposed by Gustavus A Henry. He was re-elected in 1855, after another active contest, his competitor being Meredith P Gentry. At the expiration of his second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elected U S Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863.

Ever since the outbreak of the rebellion, Gov Johnson has been the stern and uncompromising enemy of the slave oligarchies. As Senator of the United States, as a public speaker in behalf of the Union, and for these many months past as Military Governor of his own State, he has vigilantly and efficiently wrought in our holy cause; and scored his name high among the earnest workers on behalf of the imperilled Republic.

Co. D 6th Cavalry, U. S. A.

Capt. Wm. S. Abert
1st Lieut. Albert Coats
1st Sergt. G. W. M. Merryman
Q. M. Sergt. H. Reed McClellan
Com. Sergt. John Marshel
1st Duty do Saml. Shipley
2nd do H. P. Fulton
3d do J. E. Applebaugh
1st Corporal R. Boyd
2nd do *D. Fulton
3d do A. Shuster
4th do J. R. Geisinger
5th do Geo. Penn
Bugler J. Sullivan
do L. Cook
Farrier D. Cowhen
Artificer C. W. Leafross.

PRIVATES.

Alton H	Littell J
Ames A S	Lucas F
Applebaugh C E	Luce W N
Bailey D	Maurer D
Barnard Wm	McCracken J
Beckert Geo	*McClellan J
Benbrick F	McMichael A
Bird J	Monday C
Brown J	Morton D
Brown G	Morrison G W
Blair T	McNair A
Chapman P	McNite J
Clark J S	Nicholson T
Cokely P F	Oldham D
Denn J	Paul A
Duncan S	Penny S B
Dunn J	Penny W S
Fatkine J	Petran C
*Fire Geo	Proper J M
Fisher D	Proper E A
Gaffield W	Purdy S
Gebhart F	Roller J T
Goultsch D	Rothrock A
Handlon J	Roth J
Hannah W	Simmer J
Hakin J	Smith Jas
Hiland J	Smith Jno
Homen Wm	Smith Jos
*James D	Smith T G
Jones R	Walker A
King B F	Wachter C
Keenan E	*Wickham G H
Lawderback A J	Wise J G
Laughlin E	Withington W W
Lewis L	Wood A B.
Lindly W D	

Those having a star affixed to their names, are prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

THE TALE BEARER.—If there is one individual who deserves the frowns of contempt and disdain from an honest and civilized community it is the tale bearer—he or she who tattles the words or actions of one who is made an associate, to another, and make it the subject of a string of idle gossip. A tale bearer is not long in a community before he is known, and when known he is less thought of than formerly, and if he has any good qualities, they are all lost sight of in this one low, vile, despicable habit. We cannot see the propriety in the conduct of the tale bearer. Does he relate the actions of others in order to have the listener repose more confidence in himself or grant more favor? If he does, then he is mistaken for when it is seen that he cannot retain the sayings and doings of others, it is certain that no one will place confidence in him, and the favor he seeks to find is entirely lost. A tattling spirit is akin to that of slander. The tale bearer does not only bring a curse upon himself, but he makes discord and dissension in a peaceful society or family. Any one possessed of this habit need only look to the proverbs of Solomon and see how his conduct is condemned. "He that goeth about as a tale bearer revealeth secrets; therefore meddle not with him that enticeth with his lips."

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.—If there is a being in the world who much is deserving of private affection and public gratitude, it is the soldier who marches as a private in the ranks of the army, to fight for his country, and offers his blood and life as a sacrifice for the maintenance of the Union and the constitution. And yet, how seldom it is that they get the honor and reward their services entitle them to! It is the private who carries the gun, it is the private who marches on foot thro' mud, frost and snow, it is the private who erects bridges over swift streams, and rears the lofty fortification, and it is the private who, with the bayonet set, charges on the deadly rifle pits and against the squared columns of the enemy; and yet, how seldom is it that he receives the honors and the rewards of his noble conduct!

HAD HIM THERE.—A wounded Virginian rebel and a wounded Pennsylvanian, occupying adjoining beds, had a good-humored verbal tilt, as follows: "Say, reb, where are you from?" "I'm from Virginia, the best State in America." "That's where old Floyd came from, the old thief." "Where are you from, Yank?" "I'm from Pennsylvania." "Well you need'nt talk about old Floyd coming from Virginia, as long as old Buchanan came from Pennsylvania.—Don't you wish you hada't said any thing, Yank!"

☞ At church some clasp their hands so tight at prayer time, that they cannot get them open when the contribution box comes round.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 29, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For the Constitutional Amendment

Giving Pennsylvania Soldiers in the Service

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

SPECIAL ELECTION, AUG. 2d, 1864.

☞ Friends of our gallant Soldiers in the field, don't forget the day, and don't fail to vote

"FOR THE AMENDMENT."

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

FOR CONGRESS, SENATE, AND ASSEMBLY,

THE NOMINEES

of the Union Conferences of the Districts.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,
JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.
County Commissioner,
JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.
Directors of Poor,
HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs
County Surveyor,
D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.
Auditor,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. H. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 Aaron Mull,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Halliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

SLIGHTLY IN A MIX.—It is amusing to read the so-called Democratic papers at the present time. Pick up one and you will find that it is for a vigorous prosecution of the war under any other man than Abe Lincoln. Another is for McClellan and opposed to a war platform. Another will not support any candidate upon a war platform. Another thinks the "Democracy" could swallow Fremont's abolitionism and unite upon him as the Democratic candidate. Another is for voting for an electoral ticket without expressing a preference for the Presidency. Another is for anybody for President—for the strongest man in opposition to Lincoln—for anything or anybody, so that the outs can get in. To get in is what the rebel sympathisers are after, and they will not hesitate to stoop very low to get in position. It matters little how low they try to get, and we think it will be impossible for them to get much lower than they are—meaner and more contemptible than the rebels in arms.

WHAT WILL TRAITORS NOT SAY.—Some scribbler concocted for the columns of the Washington *Constitutional Union* a story to the effect that the mother of Andy Johnson is in destitute circumstances, *forced to earn a living by selling tripe in the streets of Philadelphia.* This silly story is now going the rounds of the Western press in which region it is supposed the lie uncontradicted will be successful for mischief. The fact is that the mother of Andy Johnson died in Greenville, Tenn., in 1847, surrounded by every comfort which the love of a true son could bestow. Thus a silly story is exploded, but will never be retracted by the traitor sheets.

THE so-called Democratic National Committee have postponed the holding of the Chicago National Convention to August 29th. It was to have been held on the 4th of July. This change of programme is intended to work the defeat of McClellan. Fremont for President, and Vallandigham for Vice President, will likely be the "Democratic" ticket.

☞ President Lincoln and wife visited the Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 16th inst. He had a warm reception.

Speech of Gov. Johnson at Nashville.

A Union mass meeting was held at Nashville on Friday night, at which Governor Johnson was the principal speaker. We find the following report in the Nashville *Times:*

The appearance of Governor Johnson on the steps of the St. Cloud Hotel was greeted by the vast crowd with loud applause. All were anxious to hear and see the next Vice President of the United States.

After thanking the assembly for the compliment they had bestowed on him, and a few other preliminary remarks, Governor Johnson proceeded to say that we are engaged in a great struggle for free government in the proper acceptation of the term.

So far as the head of the ticket is concerned, the Baltimore Convention has said, not only to the United States but to all the nations of the earth, that we are determined to maintain and carry out the principles of free government. [Applause.] That Convention announced and confirmed a principle not to be disregarded. It was that the right of secession, and the power of a State to place itself out of the Union, are not recognized. The Convention had declared this principle by its action. Tennessee had been in rebellion against the Government, and waged a treasonable war against its authority just as other Southern States had done. She had seceded just as much as other States had, and left the Union as far as she had the power to do so. Nevertheless, the National Convention had declared that a State cannot put itself from under the national authority. It said by its first nomination that the present President, take him altogether, was the man to steer the ship of State for the next four years. [Loud applause] Next it said—if I may be permitted to speak of myself, not in the way of vanity, but to illustrate a principle—"We will go into one of the rebellious States and choose a candidate for the Vice Presidency." Thus the Union party declared its belief that the rebellious States are still in the Union, and that their loyal citizens are still citizens of the United States. And now there is but one great work for us to do, that is to put down the rebellion. Our duty is to sustain the Government and help it with all our might to crush out a rebellion which is in violation of all that is right and sacred.

Governor Johnson said he had no impassioned appeal to make to the people in his own behalf. He had not sought the position assigned him by the National Convention. Not a man in all the land can truthfully say that I have asked him to use his influence in my behalf in that body, for the position allotted to me, or for any other. On the contrary, I have avoided the candidacy. But while I have not sought it, still being conferred upon me unsought, I appreciate it the more highly. Being conferred on me without solicitation, I shall not decline it. [Applause.] Come weal or woe, success or defeat, sink or swim survive or perish, I accept the nomination, on principle, be the consequence what they may. I will do what I believe to be my duty. I know there are those here who profess to feel a contempt for me, and I, on the other hand feel my superiority to them. I have always understood that there is a sort of exclusive aristocracy about Nashville which affects to contemn all who are not within its little circle. Let them enjoy their opinions. I have heard it said that,

"Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow."

This aristocracy has been the bane of the slave States, nor has the North been wholly free from its curse It is a class which I have always forced to respect me, for I have ever set it at defiance. The respect of the honest intelligent and industrious class I have endeavored to win by my conduct as a man. One of the chief elements of this rebellion is the opposition of the slave aristocracy to being ruled by men who have risen from the ranks of the people. This aristocracy hated Mr. Lincoln, because he was of humble origin, a rail-splitter in early life. One of them, the private secretary of Howell Cobb, said to me one day, after a long conversation, "We people of the South will not submit to be governed by a man who has come up from the ranks of the common people, as Abe Lincoln has." He uttered the essential feeling and spirit of this Southern rebellion. Now, it has just occurred to me, if this aristocracy* is so violently opposed to being governed by Mr. Lincoln, what in the name of conscience will I do with Lincoln and Johnson? [Great laughter.] I reject with scorn this whole idea of an arrogant aristocracy. I believe that man is capable of self-government, irrespective of his outward circumstances, and whether he be a laborer, a shoemaker, a tailor, or a grocer. The question is whether man is capable of self-government. I hold with Jefferson, that government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for the government. That laws and constitutions were designed as mere instruments to promote his welfare. And hence, from this principle, I conclude that governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age. [Loud applause.] Now, if any of your Secessionists have lost faith in man's capability of self government, and feel unfit for the exercise of this great right, go straight to rebeldom, take Jeff Davis, Beauregard, and Bragg for your masters, and put their collars on your necks.

And here let me say that now is the time to recur to these fundamental principles, while the land is rent with anarchy and upheaves with the throes of a mighty revolution. While society is in this disordered state, and we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the Government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time. There is an element in our midst who are for perpetuating the institution of slavery. Let me say to you, Tennesseans and men from the Northern States, that slavery is dead. It was not murdered by me. I told you long ago what the result would be if you endeavored to go out of the Union to save slavery, and that the result would be bloodshed, rapine, devastated fields, plundered villages, and cities; and therefore I urged you to remain in the Union. In trying to save slavery you killed it and lost your own freedom. Your slavery is dead, but I did not murder it. As Macbeth said to Banquo's bloody ghost,

Never shake thy gory locks at me,—
Thou cans't not say I did it.

Slavery is dead, and you must pardon me if I do not mourn over its dead body; you can bury it out of sight. In restoring the State, leave out that disturbing and dangerous element, and use only those parts of the machinery which will move in harmony.

Now, in regard to emancipation, I want to say to the blacks that liberty means liberty to work and enjoy the fruits of your labor. Idleness is not freedom. I desire that all men shall have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think, is a principle of heaven. I am for emancipation for two reasons, first because it is right in itself, and second because in the emancipation of the slaves, we break down an odious and dangerous aristocracy. I think that we are freeing more whites than blacks in Tennessee. I want to see slavery broken up, and when its barriers are thrown down, I want to see industrious, thrifty emigrants pouring in from all parts of the country. Come on! We need your labor, your skill, your capital. We want your enterprise and invention, so that hereafter Tennessee may rank with New England in the arts and mechanics, and that when we visit the Patent Office, at Washington, where the ingenious mechanics of the free States have placed their models, we need not blush that Tennessee can show nothing but a mousetrap, or something of about as much importance. Come on! We greet you with a hearty welcome to the soil of Tennessee. Here is soil the most fertile in every agricultural product; a delightful and healthy climate forests, water-power, and mines of inexhaustible richness; come and help us redeem Tennessee, and make her a powerful and flourishing State.

But in calling a convention to restore the State, who shall restore and re-establish it? Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the Government? Is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? Shall he who brought this misery upon the State be permitted to control its destinies. If this be so, then all this precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers, so freely poured out, will have been wantonly spilled. All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will go for nought and all the battle fields which have been sown with dead heroes during this rebellion will have been made memorable in vain. Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. [Loud and prolonged applause.] I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government.—We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England or Germany to dwell among us and to add to the wealth of the country, "Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years." If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor, who, although born and reared among us, has raised a parricidal hand against the Government which always protected him? My judgment is, that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship. A fellow who takes the oath merely to save his property, and denies the validity of the oath, is a perjured man, and not to be trusted. Before these repenting rebels can be trusted, let them bring forth the fruits of repentance. He who helped to make all these widows and orphans who drape the streets of Nashville in mourning, should suffer for his great crime. The work is in our own hands We can destroy this rebellion. With Grant thundering on the Potomac, before Richmond, and Sherman and Thomas on their march toward Atlanta, the day will ere long be ours. Will any madly persist in rebellion? Suppose that an equal number be slain in every battle, it is plain that the result must be the utter extermination of the rebels. Ah, these rebel leaders have a strong personal reason for holding out to save their necks from the halter. And these leaders must feel the power of the Government. Treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished.—Their great plantations must be seized and divided into small farms, and sold to honest, industrious men. The day for protecting the lands and negroes of these authors of rebellion is past.—It is high time it was. I have been most deeply pained at some things which have come under my observation. We get men in command who under the influence of flattery, fawning and caressing, grant protection to the rich traitor, while the poor Union man stands out in the cold, often unable to get a receipt or voucher for his losses. [Cries of "That's so!" from all parts of the crowd.] The traitor can get lucrative contracts, while the loyal man is pushed aside, unable to obtain a recognition of his just claims. I am telling the truth. I care nothing for stripes and shoulder straps. I want them all to hear what I say. I have been on a gridiron for two years at the sight of these abuses. I blame not the Government for these wrongs, which are the work of weak or faithless subordinates. Wrongs will be committed under every form of government and every administration.—For myself I mean to stand by the Government till the flag of the Union shall wave over every city, town, hill-top, and cross roads, in its full power and majesty. The nations of Europe are anxious for our overthrow. France takes advantage of our internal difficulties and sends Maximilian off to Mexico to set up a monarchy on our borders. The day of reckoning is approaching. The time is not far distant when the rebellion will be put down, and then we will attend to this Mexican affair, and say to Louis Napoleon, "You can set up no monarchy on this continent," [Great applause.] An expedition into Mexico would be a sort of recreation to the brave soldiers who are now fighting the battles of the Union, and the French concern would quickly be wiped out. Let us be united. I know that there are but two parties now, one for the country, and the other against it, and I am for my country.

I am a Democrat in the strictest meaning of the term. I am for this Government, because it is democratic —a government of the people. I am for putting down this rebellion, because it is war against democracy.—He who stands off stirring up discontent in this State and higgling about negroes, is practically in the rebel camp, and encourages treason. He who in Indiana or Ohio makes war upon the Government out of regard to slavery is just as bad. The salvation of the country is now the only business which concerns the patriot.

In conclusion, let us give our thanks not formal, but heartfelt thanks, to those gallant officers and soldiers who have come to our rescue, and delivered us from the rebellion. And though money be expended, though life be lost, though towns and cities be desolated, let the war for the Union go on, and the stars and stripes be bathed, if need be, in a nation's blood, till law be restored, and freedom firmly established.

Governor Johnson retired amid loud and continued cheering, and the large crowd dispersed to their homes.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Correspondence between General Foster and General Sam Jones—Federal Officers placed under Fire at Charleston.

Washington, June 20—The following is the correspondence between Generals Jones and Foster:

Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida,
Charleston, S C, June 13.

GENTLEMEN: Five generals and forty five field officers of the U S army, all of them prisoners of war. have been sent to this city for safe keeping.—They have been turned over to Brig Gen Ripley, commanding the first military district of this department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in that part of the city occupied by non combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for many months been exposed, day and night, to the fire of your guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM JONES,
Major General Commanding.

To Major General J G Foster, comdg. United States forces on the coast of South Carolina, C S.

Headquarters Department of the South, Hilton Head, S C, June 16.

Major General Sam Jones, Comdg. the Confederate forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 18th inst, informing me that five generals and forty five field officers of the U S army, prisoners of war, have been turned over by you to Brig Gen Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in the part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of which latter you state are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns Many months since Maj Gen Gilmore, U S army, notified Gen Beauregard, then commanding at Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non combatants might be removed, and thus women and children be spared from harm.—Gen Beauregard, in a communication to Gen Gilmore, dated August 22nd, 1863, informed him that the non combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That the women and children have been since retained by you in the part of the city which has been for many months exposed to fire is a matter decided by your own sense of humanity. I must, however, protest against your action in this placing defenceless prisoners of war in a position exposed to bombardment. It is an indefensible act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent the continuance of our fire upon Charleston. This city is a depot for military supplies, and contains not merely arsenals, but, also, foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyard several armed ironclads have been already completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the rivers on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy these means of continuing the war is therefore our object and duty. You seek to defeat this effort, and, by means not known to honorable warfare, but by placing unarmed and helpless prisoners under fire. I have forwarded your communication to the President with the request that he will place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grades to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns as long as you continue the course stated in your communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. G. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.
D C WAGER, A A General.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

HEAD QR'S., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
June 23.

The attack upon the 2nd Corps on Wednesday, near the Weldon Railroad, did not result so disasterously as was at first supposed.

The line was formed by Barlow's division being on the left; Birney's [Gen. Mott in command] on the centre, and Gibbon's on the right.

It was expected that the 6th corps would have connected on the left with Barlow, but it seems quite a gap was left, into which A. P. Hill's corps entered, and before our men were aware of it they received a volley from the rear which created a panic in the ranks and caused a rapid retreat to the woods in the rear of the 3d div. This left the flank of the 3d Division unprotected and the enemy, taken advantake of it, charged through and fairly into the pits, ordering our men to surrender.

The troops, however, left the trenches and fell back rapidly, but many of them were captured and quite a number killed and wounded.

Our loss in prisoners is reported at 1,000, while some make the figure higher.—Our loss in killed and wounded is probably 1,500.

Four officers engaged in this fight had just joined their commands after being exchanged, and when surrounded and ordered to surrender, replied, "never, death rather than Libby," and fighting their way as best they could, several of them got back safe.

At 8 P. M. a charge was made by the 2d Corps, and the line of works from which they had been forced in the afternoon recovered. We lost scarcely a man in this advance, as the enemy fired too high, and the balls all passed over the heads of our men. A number of prisoners were taken

Skirmishing was kept up all night along the line, the pickets being not fifty yards apart. At day light this morning an advance of the entire line was made, when it was found the enemy had taken a new position some distance further back, where they had thrown up strong entrenchments during the night, which they still held.

The rbels in and around Richmond are, therefore, restricted to the use of the Danville railroad, of the destruction of a part of which by Hunter we may hear at any moment. That railroad is of different broad guage from all other Virginia railroads, and, therefore, no machinery adapted to them can be used upon it.

In a word, Grant, by his move south of the James, has cut Lee's rail communications in all directions, except via Danville, which, as yet, are incomplete and cannot be available for the receipt of supplies for his army from any considerable region of country. In achieving this important result he has placed Lee in a situation in which he must not long hence come out from behind his fortifications and risk a battle on a fair field or abandon Richmond and Petersburg.

Washington, Friday June 24.—Gen Grant's army occupies positions in Piney woods, upon the outskirts of Petersburg, which were not long since in the possession of the rebels, including all their works on the south side of the Appomattox river, constructed previous to the arrival of the advance of our army to those points.

These positions entirely command the town of Petersburg and the railroad communication through Petersburg—the only one between Richmond and Weldon—the town being also commanded by the enemy's works on the north side of the river, and, therefore not to be occupied by us so long as those works remain in the hands of the rebels.

For all practical purposes our guns stop all continuous communications by rail between Richmond and points south of Petersburg.

Gen Butler has effectually destroyed about three miles of the road between Petersburg and Richmond, twisting the rails so that they must be recast or rerolled before they can be again used, which they are not doing now.

So long as Gen Grant elects he can hold the enemy thus by the throat at Petersburg, his camps being perfectly healthy, with good and abundant water for the use of his men, and entirely secure communication with his base of supplies at *City Point.* From his present position he can move at will toward the south, with, say twenty days' supplies, compelling Lee to follow him and risk heavy engagements on unfortified ground, as he must if possible prevent the eventual total destruction of his rail communication with Weldon.

On the north side of the James river, Hunter and Sheridan have effected reshlts of immense importance upon their bearing upon the campaign, having effectually destroyed all Lee's railroad communications north, the railrood to Lynchburg and the Virginia Central Railroad. He cannot again make them available this season.—They have also consumed and destroyed all the supplies remaining in Virginia in the valley between the two Annas and Washington city, which, together with the destruction of the railroads last referred to, renders it impossible for Lee to send any respectable force northward.

We have the authority of Assistant Secretary Dana, who arrived last night direct from Gen. Grant's headquarters, stating that up to the moment he left there on Wednesday, our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing since crossing the James has not been more than 10,000, while there is little reason to doubt that the loss of the Rebels has been proportionately as great as ours.

The tenor of information from the front is that the army is in excellent spirits, and that everything looks hopeful. The greatest drawback experienced by our brave boys is from the heat and the dust, which is said to be beyond all their past experiences in oppressiveness.

The President returned yesterday from his visit to the front, satisfied with the condition of things, and confirmed in his confidence in Grant's extraordinary qualities as a commander. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by Capt Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Col. Chadwick, of Willard's Hotel, who acted as chief caterer of the Presidential party. He was received at City Point by Gen. Grant, and conducted to the Lieutenant General's headquarters. After partaking of refreshments, the President and Capt. Fox accompanied Gen. Grant to the front, a distance of ten miles.

On Wednesday the President and party visited General Butler's headquarters, and under the escort of the General and staff rode to the extreme right of his lines, near Farrar's Island on the James river, and within sight and good range of a rebel battery only 1,900 yards off. This battery is on the south side of the James, just above the obstructions placed in the river by order of Gen Grant.

On Tuesday this battery opened upon our extreme right, without doing any damage, when one of our monitors lying near the obstructions replied with a 15-inch Dahlgren and dismounted or silenced every gun in it.

One or two of the rebel rams playing on the James river for the protection of Richmond came down on Tuesday as far as the vicinity of Dutch Gap, and threw some shells overland, but they fell harmless. The rams are afraid to round the bend of Farrar Island, fearing the 15-inch Dahlgrens on our monitors lying just below the obstructions.

The President found and left Gen. Grant in the very best of spirits, and confident of a successful result.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The war department we learn today received information from Gen. Hunter's command, which, having fulfilled the mission upon which it was—the destruction of the Central railroad in the vicinity of Stanton, and of the Gordonsville and Lynchburg railroad, and an important portion of the James river canal—is successfully moving to the point in Western Virginia, which Hunter was ordered to make for, after having done the work in the valley assigned to him. His losses have been smaller than was anticipated when he set out. The services his little army have rendered are of great importance indeed and his losses of comparative insignificence.

The steamer Keyport brought up two rebel officers from City point, who were captured a few days ago, one a Colonel Baker, who commands a cavalry regiment, and the other a rebel major who belonged to Gen. Lee's staff, He was caught in our lines, having in mistake enquired of our pickets for a rebel brigade. He was a bearer of dispatches from Lee to Beauregard.

A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters, received this forenoon, states that yesterday's Richmond papers say that a Union cavalry force under Gen. Wilson, after tearing some miles of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad track, a considerable distance below Petersburg, moved next for the South Side railroad connecting Petersburg with Lynchburg, and were, on Thursday last, tearing that up also.

We take it for granted that he was operating in the immediate vicinity of the junction or crossing of the South Side railroad and Richmond and Danville railroad, so that he may be able at the same to tear up both roads as far as possible.

Increase of Pay in the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 22.

The president has signed and approved the act to increase the pay of the soldiers in the United States Army. It provides that on and after the 1st of May last and during the continuance of the present rebellion the pay per month of the non-commissioned officers and privates in the military service shall be as follows, viz:

Sergeant Majors, $26; Quartermasters and Commissary Sergeants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, $20; Sergeants of Ordnance, Sappers and Miners, and Pontoniers, $34; Corporals of Ordnance, Sappers and Miners, and Pontoniers, $20; Privates of Engineers and Ordnance, of the first class, $18, and of the second class, $16; Corporals of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, $18; Chief Buglers of Cavalry, $23; Buglers, $16; Farriers and Blacksmiths of Cavalry, and Artificers of Artillery, $18; Principal musicians of Artillery and Infantry, $22; leaders of brigade and regimental bands, $75; Musicians, $16; Hospital Stewards, of the first class, $33.

Hospital Stewards of second class, $25. Hospital Steward, third class, $23. All non-commissioned officers and privates in the regular army serving under enlistments made prior to July 22d, 1861, shall have the privilege of re-enlisting for a term of three years in their respective organizations until the 1st of August next, and all such non-commissioned officers and privates so re-enlisting, shall be entitled to the bounty mentioned in the joint resolution of Congress, approved January 13th, 1864.

In all cases where the Government shall furnish transportotion ond subsistence to discharged officers and soldiers, from the place of original muster into the service, they shall not be entitled to travel, pay or commutation of subsistence.

☞ The total number of Generals in the Regular Army since the commencement of the war is 29, viz: One Lieutenant General, six Major Generals and twenty two Brigadier Generals; and eighteen of all grades are now in the service, viz: One Lieutenant General, three Major Generals and fourteen Brigadier Generals.

In the Volunteer force, 103 have been appointed Major Generals, including the promotion of 91 Brigadier Generals, and 477 have been appointed Brigadier Generals, of whom 207 are now acting as such. There are 70 Major Generals at this time in the service.

☞ "Our children will have the immense tax on their hands," said an American gentleman. "Oh, horrible!" exclaimed an elderly lady, "what a blessing it is that we have nails on ours!"

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Hugh M. Parker, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Hugh M. Parker, late of Jackson tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

LIBERTY J. PARKER,
Administrator.
je22, 1864-6t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Jesse Gorsuch, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Jesse Gorsuch, late of Oneida township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

NATHAN GORSUCH,
May 25-6t Administator.

SUMMER RESORT.—

BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

BROAD TOP CITY,

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNA.

This Hotel, one of the finest in the interior of Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome Provisions the market affords.

The STABLING belonging to this House, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND & CO., Managers.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND. L. B. NEGLEY.

☞ All other county papers insert one month and send bill to Broad Top for collection. [je22-1m

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

The First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa., is authorized to receive subscriptions to the new Government or 10-40 years Loan. This Loan bears Five per cent interest per annum, payable in COIN—half yearly on all bonds over $100, and yearly on bonds of $100 or $50; and the bonds are redeemable any time after ten years, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable forty years after date.

☞ Both Coupon and Registered Bonds are issued, of the same denominations as the U. S. 5-20's [je15-1m*

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AT LLOYD & HENRY'S is the place to buy your barrel and sack Salt cheap.

GO TO LLOYD & HENRY'S to buy good and cheap Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

CEMENT by the Barrel at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

GRINDSTONES, Mowing & Cradling Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, &c., at LLOYD & HENRY'S.
je15,1864

NAILS.—200 kegs Nails for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

FISH.—200 barrels prime Fish, at city prices, at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

PROVISIONS.—Ham, Shoulder, Side Dried Beef, Dried Peaches and Apples, Cheese, Potatoes, Beans, Flour, Corn Meal, Lard, &c., &c., at LLOYD & HENRY'S.
je15

BOAT "HERO" has just arrived with her cargo of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Carpet, Oil Cloths, &c. &c. which will be sold at a small advance above city prices at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention. E. O. COLDER & CO.
ap27,1864

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Feb10,64

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, is agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

WAGONS & HARNESS for SALE.
One 4 horse wagon and one 2 horse wagon for sale. Also, a lot of horse gears. W. B. ZEIGLER.
Huntingdon, June 8-4t

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

BOOKS. BOOKS.
The subscriber would inform superintendents of Sabbath schools and the public generally of Blair and Huntingdon counties that he is prepared to supply Sabbath schools with the publications of the American Sunday school as well as with all the publications of the American Tract Society at Catalogue prices. Orders promptly attended to by addressing him at Williamsburg, Blair county, Penna. [jo7-3m] J. H. FOCHT.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

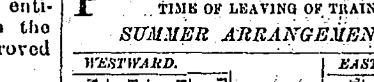
Also. Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, June15,1864.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
TO SELL THE
Elegant Full Length Steel Plate Engraving
OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
Signing the Emancipation Proclamation.

The best and only correct likeness of this great man in existence.

For particulars, address,
JOHN DAINTY, PUBLISHER,
No 17 S. 6th St., Philada.
may11-2m



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD.		
MAIL,	FAST LINE,	PHILADA. EXPRESS,	BALTIMORE EXPRESS	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	THROUGH ACCOMMODATION
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 52	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	1 43
5 00	......	......	5 21	Mt. Union,...	11 26	9 58	1 [illegible]
5 10	......	......	......	Mapleton,.....	......	......	1 25
5 15	......	......	......	Mill Creek,...	......	9 43	1 18
5 29	7 05	[illegible] 30	5 49	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 44	......	......	6 03	Petersburg,...	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52	......	......	......	Barree,.........	......	......	12 44
5 58	......	......	6 17	SpruceCreek,	10 35	9 05	12 38
6 13	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	12 23
6 22	......	......	6 41	Tyrone,.........	10 13	8 43	12 16
6 32	......	......	6 51	Tipton,.........	......	......	12 05
6 37	......	......	......	Fostoria,......	......	......	12 00
6 42	......	......	7 00	Bell's Mills,..	9 54	8 24	11 56
6 00	8 20	8 [illegible]	7 15	Altoona,......	9 40	8 10	11 40
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 36 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. DOWN TRAINS.

Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,..........	AR 10 45	AR 8 50
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,.....	10 24	8 39
6 08	7 58	*Pleasant Grove,*......	10 16	8 22
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,..........	10 00	8 06
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,............	9 42	7 52
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,......	9 35	7 45
6 56	8 46	Cove,......................	9 23	7 33
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit......	9 20	7 30
AR 7 15	AR 9 05	Saxton,..................	LE 9 05	LE 7 15
LE 7 25	LE 9 20		AR 8 50	AR 7 00
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg...........	8 33	6 43
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,...............	8 26	6 30
		BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.		
8 00	10 04	Piper's Run,.........	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 20	Hamilton,.............	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,...........	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,........	LE 7 25	LE 5 45
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,.................	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,..............	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,..............	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,..................	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,......		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M, and returns from Harrisburg at 5.P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.). Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
May. 2, 1864.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, June 29, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

COMMITTEE.

Alexandria—J. H. Kenedy.	Morris—Abraham Harnish.
Barree—Dr. Fry Wilson.	Oneida—William D. Miller.
Brady—Asbury Stewart.	Orbisonia—Thos. E. Orbison.
Birmingham—J. Thompson.	Penn—John Garner.
Carbon—J. F. Ramey.	Porter—Benjamin Isenberg.
Clay—Richard Ashman.	Petersburg—John Dopp.
Cromwell—James Harper.	Shirley—David Douglas.
Cass—Ralph Crotsley.	Shirleysburg—John Clark.
Cassville—A. W. Evans	Springfield—Morris Cutshal
Dublin—Dr. J. A. Shack.	Tell—Christian Price.
Franklin—Samuel Wigton.	Tod—Henry S. Green.
Henderson—Jas Hamilton.	Union—Jeremiah Bauman.
Hopewell—James Entrekin.	Walker—Milton Sangree.
Huntingdon—R. B. Wigton, G. W. Johnston.	Warriors Mark—Archibald Hutchison.
Jackson—Asbury Oaks.	West—Solomon Hamer.
Juniata—John Geisinger.	Lower West—Wm. Stryker.
Mt Union Dist.—P. M. Bare.	

HENRY GRAFFUS, Chairman.

June 28, 1864.

Excitement in a Sleeping Car.

We visited the Great Fair last week and on Wednesday night, in company with Mr. David Black, we took a double berth in a sleeping car, immediately over the front wheels, to return home. We had proceeded some twenty miles, and while the train was under full headway, the passengers in the berths, waked up by the unusual roughness of the ride, began to remark pretty generally that something was wrong with the wagon. In an instant several of the passengers leaped from their berths to ascertain the trouble, but neither conductor, brakemen, nor any other person connected with the car, could be found. One passenger pulled the signal rope, but no answer came from the engineer. Then the passengers began to pull on their boots and while thus engaged the train stopped, the engineer, by accident, having looked back and noticing a streak of fire along the track, supposed something was wrong and he stopped the train. Then, for the first time, the passengers felt how near they were to death, the left front wheel having been off the track for over a mile, axle bent, truck broken, and wheel dragging on ballast and ties. If the train had not been stopped when it was, in all probability in another moment the car would have been thrown from the track, or crushed by the two heavy cars behind it, and the passengers killed or badly injured, and all the fault of the persons having charge of the sleeping car. Had either of the persons employed been where they should have been, the accident would have been noticed immediately when it occurred, and the lives of passengers would not have been held dangling in the air by a thread for over a mile. Passengers in these cars paid for extra accommodations, but as soon as their money was in the pocket of the sleeping car conductor, he was not again seen by the passengers who at midnight left their berths and were crowded into emigrant cars. When we take passage in a sleeping car again we will be sure to know whether there are any persons connected with it who will take proper care of the lives of passengers.

Destruction of Baggage.

It is annoying to persons traveling by railroad to witness the rough handling of trunks, etc., received by baggage masters and other employees about the depots. We have seen new and expensive trunks "pitched in," thrown about and piled up, as though they cost nothing, and very frequently damaged to the amount of several dollars. If you object to your baggage being thus roughly handled, you will be very likely to have to take the impudence of such fellows also. If there was a way to reach such scamps, it would be well for the traveling public to make one or two of them pay for their carelessness.

The Fourth.

Notwithstanding that Monday next is the 88th birthday of our National Republic, nothing is being done—nor even devised—by our citizens to celebrate this time-honored day in a becoming manner. Nothing, that we have heard of, is doing to give to the braves of Co. G, and others, who, for three long years, have been fighting our battles a grand and public welcome in the mode of a pic-nic. The Reserves should be more universally recognized than they have been since their return; we should not treat them as if their services, and the blood they spilt on Virginia's sod, went for nought. Let us honor the braves, and *prove* our appreciation of their deeds of heroic valor and praiseworthy sacrifice, by giving them an ovation in the manner suggested. It is never too late to do good, nor is it too late to honor.

The Drafted Men.

On Monday last Captain Lloyd, with his staff and body guard arrived in town and quartered at the Court house. The men, who, on the 30th June last, received their warrant for three years service under Uncle Sam, entered, and one by one stated their reasons and causes for exemption. Many, and, we believe, the majority, finding no excuse in physical debility, and thinking discretion the better part of valor, paid the $300 commutation, and permitted *it* to do all their fighting. We are informed that out of about two hundred examined during the week *only* about twelve soldiers were secured.

At Home.

Surgeon H. K. Neff has been at home for several days. His health has not been good for some months, but we are gratified to learn that since he has been at home he has been gaining strength.

A Big Dinner.

Mr. John Dean, proprietor of the National House, gave the "boys" of Co G. 5th Reserves, a fine dinner on Saturday afternoon last. We accepted Mr. Dean's kind invitation to take a seat with the brave Reserves, and we speak by the book when we say the rations placed before the company were extra A No 1—and we can assure the friends of the brave Reserves that the "charge" was general along the whole line. After a warm contest for an hour, the "boys" gave nine cheers for the soldier's friend, Mr. Dean, and retired from the attack upon the supplies, leaving enough to feed sumptuously as many more. Mr. Dean is truly the soldiers' friend, and they know it, and they will not soon forget him.

The Brave Typos.

It is gratifying to us to know that the three typos of Co G. 5th Reserves, all having been members of the *Globe* family, have returned home sound of limb and body and in good health, and better than all, with the high praise of their comrades as brave and good soldiers. Their names are Geo. A. Nash, Henry McDonald and Jas. Eager. We hope they may live long to enjoy the honors they deserve.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

[We give the following notice by the Deputy Collector, an insertion in our columns, for the information of our readers:]

All persons assessed and subject to take out licenses, pay income and other duties and taxes under the Excise Laws of Congress approved July 1st, 1862, and amendments within the county of Huntingdon, are hereby notified that the undersigned will attend for the purpose of receiving taxes and duties, and granting licenses, on

TUESDAY, JULY 5th, at Allenville, Mifflin county.
MONDAY, " 11th, at Saulsburg, Huntingdon co.
TUESDAY, " 12th, at Petersburg, " "
WEDNESDAY " 13th, at Orbisonia, " "
THURSDAY, " 14th, at Mount Union, " "
SATURDAY, " 16th, at Alexandria, " "
MONDAY, " 18th, at Spruce Creek, " "
TUESDAY, " 19th, at Dudley, " "
WEDNESDAY " 20th, at Marklesburg, " "
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, JULY 21 and 22, at the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, and on
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JULY 27 and 28, at his office in Birmingham.

PENALTIES.—All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes *on carriages, manufactured articles, &c., on or before* the 28th July, will incur a penalty of ten per cent. additional to the amount thereof and costs, as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise Law of July 1, 1862.

And all persons who fail to lift their licenses as required, *on or before said 28th July, 1864 will incur a penalty of three times the amount of said license*, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the Excise Law aforesaid. Also, for any evasion of the law, an *imprisonment for two years*.

Money of the United States only received.

☞ There will be no further notice given.

JAMES CLARKE,
Deputy Collector 2d Division, 17th Dist., Penna.

Office Birmingham, Hunt. co., June 28th, 1864. } 3t.

☞ We are requested to say that neither Col. Orbison or his friends approve of the unjust attack upon the delegates of the Union County Convention by the editors of the *Journal & American* in their last issue.

Shorts.

Many wounded soldiers have passed through this place on the Penna. Railroad since the late battles in Virginia. An indication that determined and sanguinary fighting must have taken place.——Coming—the Fourth, the day for spread eagle speeches, but as yet we have heard of no preparations among our orators for the delivery *of any*.——Bold, stout and tawny—the returned veterans of the Fifth Reserves, and all are having a gay and happy time on the strength of their deliverance from rebel chains and traitor bullets.——The sun last week reached his greatest northern declination or summer solstice, when the days commence to shorten and the nights to lengthen—Gen. Buell one night last week remained in town preparatory to his departure to Bedford Springs. Such distinguished visitors are always welcome to the ancient borough.——The haymakers have commenced in earnest to gather in their crops of the newly mown, sweetly scented hay.——Several cases of pugilism occurred last week between those who "knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain them" even at the hazard of black eyes and bloody nose.——A schoolboy on Tuesday last suffered great pain from drinking poisonous ink. Boys should be careful in the use of inks, and not wipe their pens in the mouth as we have often seen.——The public schools of this place closed on Friday last, and they will remain closed until the first Monday in September, the 5th.——Scarlet fever has made its appearance in town and several children are down with this loathsome disease. ——Summer, it appears, has now set in in earnest, judging from the exceedingly warm days we have had of late —all that are wanting to make the reality more certain and dreaded are the swarms of nocturnal pests—the musquitoes.——The garden of Col. Summers is presenting a very *lively* aspect from the number of live wild animals he is receiving. The obliging Col. is determined to make his garden attractive.——Benj. Jacobs, a town merchant, sold his right, title, etc., to his store on Main street last week to A. B. Cunningham who again sold it to Mr. Shaffer, of *Cameron county*, and it is again open to the public.—— For two weeks past citizens left this place and vicinity daily to see the sights at the Great Central Fair at Philadelphia. This county has been well represented in this Fair, both in the quantity of contributions and the number of visitors. Those who visited Philadelphia and who have returned *state that* everything connected with the Fair surpasses description, and that it is a decided success.——It is strange, both to strangers and to citizens, to know that this town which counts its *inhabitants* by thousands can boast of its many saloons, etc., in which to while away idle, dissipating hours, and yet cannot show a place where the *general* instruction of our younger citizens is advanced preparatory to the future.

New Enterprise.

The Commissioners of the "Juniata Steamboat Company" held a preliminary meeting at the American House, on the 8th of this month. This corporation was chartered by the Legislature last winter. The Commissioners perfected a preliminary organization of the company for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the stock It was resolved to open the books for subscriptions to the stock at once. Another meeting of the Board is to be held at Williamsburg on the 5th of July next. The Commissioners are A. M. Lloyd, Samuel Dean, John K. Neff, Samuel Isett, Saml. R. Schmucker, Daniel Houtz and John R. Hunter. From the spirit and determination manifested by those at the head of the Company, we presume that before long the steamboats will be seen plowing the "raging canawl," between this place and Petersburg.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

The Fault is not with us.

We hear frequent complaints of our subscribers not receiving their papers regularly. The fault is not with us. The McConnellstown, as well as all other packages, are deposited regularly in the Huntingdon post office every Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning.

Printers in Luck.

Traugh, editor of the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, and the editor of the *Fulton Democrat*, have both drew a prize in Uncle Sam's lottery. Traugh gives notice that he will decline the honor of being shot at by his "Southern brethren," and fork over the $300.

A Request of the Braves.

Knowing that our citizens feel an interest in the heroes of the Huntingdon county companies in the Fifth, and wishing the due regard for the worthy members to ascend to a higher and more popular standard, we request that one of the officers—commissioned or non commissioned—or one of the privates, would furnish us with the names of the company when mustered into the service, and with a list of the names of those who were killed in battle or died from disease,—also, in what battle killed or where died. We sh'ld also be pleased to publish a full list of the returned veterans of Co. G, and of any other Huntingdon county company. The names and deeds of the gallant brave must be remembered.

MARRIED,

On the 16th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, in Huntingdon, by Rev. J. A. Price, Mr. JOHN SHRINER and Miss MARY COULTER of Huntingdon co., Pa.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the members of old company D, 49th Pa Vols, held at camp near Cold Harbor, Va., on the 9th of June, 1864, A C Greenland, T H McFarland, I F Beamer were appointed a committee for the purpose of preparing resolutions expressive of the feeling of said company. They report the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of his Providence to call from our midst our young friend and brother soldier, Sergeant JAMES D. CUNNINGHAM, be it

Resolved, That while we bow with submissive reverence to His mandate will, we can but feel deep and heartfelt sorrow at the loss of so young useful and gallant soldier.

Resolved, That we extend our tenderest sympathies to the family and numerous friends of our fallen brother and while we mourn his loss we have the assurance that he died fighting for his country against a merciless foe.

Resolved, That as we are not permitted to wear any badge of mourning we will ever cherish in our memory the gallant conduct, gentlemanly character and general good behavior of our slain brother, and endeavor to practice the good examples set by him.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of our deceased brother and that they be published in the Huntingdon *Globe*, *Journal & American*, and the *Monitor*.

A. C. GREENLAND,
T. H. MCFARLAND, } Com.
I. F. BEAMER,

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

June 29.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8,00@8,25
Common and Superfine	$7,50@7,00
Rye Flour	$7.00
Corn Meal	℔ bl $5,50
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,75@1,84
Rye	$1.33
Corn, prime Yellow	$1.21
Oats	83
Barley Malt	℔ bu $1.65
Cloverseed, ℔64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$3.15
Wool	68@81c
Hides	10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$7,75@8,00
Extra do ℔ cwt	4,00
White Wheat	1,60
Red Wheat	1,50
Rye	1,30
Corn	1,25
Oats	75
Cloverseed	6,50
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	25
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	18
Shoulder	16
Sides	16
Tallow	10

REMOVAL!

HAVING the requisite authority I take leave to inform the citizens of Marklesburg and the community at large, that the OFFICE of the Adams' Express Company, formerly under the charge of Wm. March has been REMOVED, and is now under my immediate control at the DEPOT, (Marklesburg station.) Therefore, any person or persons, expecting to receive or forward goods through the aforesaid company, will please bear in mind that this is now the only legitimate point at which such business can hereafter be transacted, and where it will receive prompt and impartial attention, *through my assistance*, for the benefit and convenience of all persons receiving and forwarding goods by express.— As this is a more concentrated point than Marklesburg, being in the heart of Woodcock valley, it has been deemed essential, not only for the advantage of the Express Co., but for the peculiar benefit of all concerned, that the above important change in the removal of the office and its agency has been made.

D. GIBBONY CANTNER.

Marklesburg station, June 15–4t

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY OF JOHN M'CANLES, DECEASED.

Will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at Broad Top City,

On Saturday, 2d day of July, 1864,

at 3 o'clock P. M.,

1 light Wagon, 1 Office Table, 1 Saddle, 2 setts Carriage Harness, 2 lots Carpenter's Tools, 3 lots of Books, and other property.

TERMS OF SALE—*CASH.*

HENRY D. MOORE,
GEORGE P. M'LEAN,
Executors.

j-29,1864–td

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the legislature, at two successive sessions *of the same, the first session commencing on the first* Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, *under a requisition from the President of the United* States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION II. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as section eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

I am commanded to give notice that an election for the ratification or rejection of the above amendment, will be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at *the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.*

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, *in said township.*

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of *Walker township, at the house* of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, *Warm Springs.*

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:— That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general, and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election *district*, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections,

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the *Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top* of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace *mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite* the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; *thence south fifty-two* degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, that "every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "*An Act relating to executions and for other purposes*," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this *Commonwealth.*"

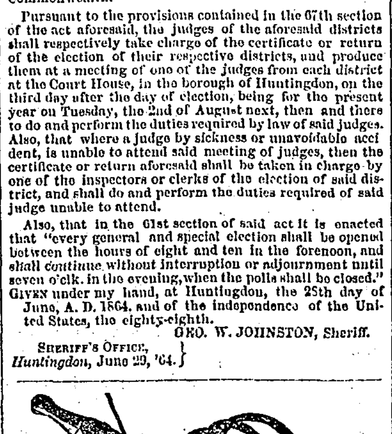
Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Tuesday, the 2nd of August next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1864, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, June 29, '64. }



☞ The above Forks are for sale by JAS. A. BROWN, Huntingdon. [je15'64

FOR SALE.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE,
april19,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a number of town lots in the village of Coffee Run, Hopewell township, and immediately on the Railroad. The lots are situate on each side of the Road, and persons wishing to purchase can have their choice of any lot for sale. Coffee Run is one of the best located towns on the Railroad and is bound to become one among the thriving villages in the county.

Lots sold low, and terms made easy, so that all may get a home without difficulty. Call soon, as choice lots may yet be had.

Being located in the heart of Woodcock valley, and besides the abundance of iron ore, and the facilities for getting coal and needful supplies in that neighborhood, afford reason to believe that Iron works will be erected in that vicinity. SIMON COHN.

Coffee Run, June 15, 1864.

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC *SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.*

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 300 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

LEVI CHAPLIN,
Huntingdon, ap27 NANCY HOLDER.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FARM contains 220 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are cleared and in a good state of *cultivation, with running water in every field.* 20 acres are partly cleared for pasture, well adapted for meadow; the balance is well timbered.

The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement and cellar; and a never failing well at the door; log and frame barn, wagon shed with corncribs, and other outbuildings; an orchard of choice bearing fruit trees. The Farm is susceptible of great improvements and productiveness and could be made to be one of the best stock farms in the township. There is also one of the best natural locations for a water power with twenty feet of fall on the premises.

It is situated in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township, convenient to school and mill, and within 12 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union.

It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms. Title indisputable. For further particulars call on the subscriber in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township.

April13–3m. EDWARD ZUERNER, Agent.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

GOODS SOLD

At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE

TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES

A. B CUNNINGHAM & CO

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Graffus his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, *Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags*, taken in exchange.

april19–6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the

Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,

D. D. ESHELMAN,

ap20–3m Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

FISHERS' COLUMN.

THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, *is now open for the inspection of the public*, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled *in the quality, taste, style*, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENDID ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. O. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " " No. 2 "
10 " " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREPARED to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of *Flax*. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground *is very rich* one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

Late Raid at Marklesburg Station!

HASTEN TO THE RESCUE!

COME ONE, COME ALL, AND SEE

THE NEW CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

BOYER & CANTNER,

MARKLESBURG STATION,

On the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

THIS IS THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP FOR THE CASH.

Having just opened our

Spring and Summer Stock of Goods,

We cordially invite the public to call and see it, before purchasing elsewhere. We have a superb variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Beautiful in figure, excellent in quality, and low in price.

We also keep on hand Domestic Goods, Queensware, Groceries, and all other things usually kept in stores, with a sufficient variety of qualities, and prices to suit every taste. Try us, and be convinced.

In addition to the above We have a very spacious Wareroom, in which all goods received from, and to be forwarded over the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad will be safely stored until called on by our respective patrons; and all business that can be done for the benefit of the Railroad Company will be faithfully discharged by us.

Marklesburg, ma4–2m* BOYER & CANTNER.

NEW GOODS *FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.*

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS FOR NOW

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. *No pains will be spared in showing our Goods.* Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and try.

☞ New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN,

April 27, '64.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl 13, 1864

1864.

SPRING AND SUMMER *FASHIONS!*

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Elmier's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 6–3m

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.
He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.
Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

GIRARD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.
No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.
R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.
Your patronage is solicited.
April 18, 1864–1y.

AT THE

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,

No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.

—NOW OPEN—

Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,

FINE CUTLERY,

And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Billies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,
Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864–6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

THE UNIVERSALLY APPROVED NONPAREIL,

(and other favorite brands of fresh ground COFFEE,
FOR SALE AT
THE EAGLE STEAM SPICE AND COFFEE WORKS,
Nos. 244, 246 & 248 Nth. Front St.,
Corner of New St., Philadelphia.
De23–6m.] HOWARD WORRELL.

ISAAC HOUGH & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Hoops, Shooks, Heading, Staves, Quercitron & Tanners' Bark, Treenails, &c.
No. 416 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
ISAAC HOUGH. EMMOR K. JANNEY
April 6, 1864–3m.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.
August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.
Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.
Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired. at short notice.
Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862–tf.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION II. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office. {L. S.}
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run by steam or hand.	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* "	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.
*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

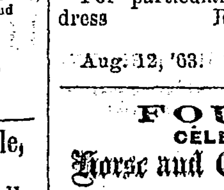
No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.
On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*
For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.
Aug. 12, '63.

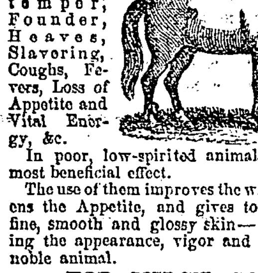
FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

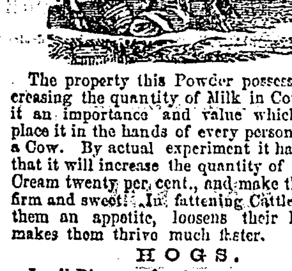


These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



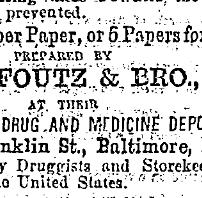
In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders, the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.
For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

LOOKING GLASSES,—
For sale at the Hardware store of
Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN

PUBLIC NOTICE.
All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.
JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

W. A. STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*
M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.
N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*
Sept. 9, 1863–1y.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

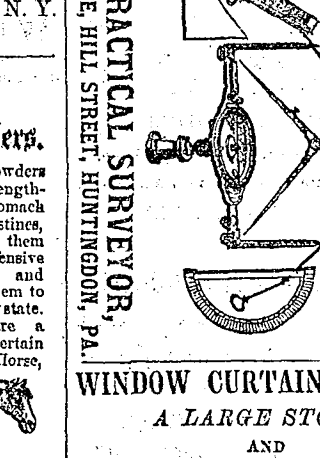
FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

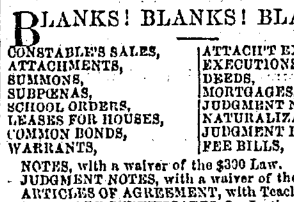
Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY.
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionerics, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—
A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order. on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC. THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
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ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,
A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.
Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurasy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

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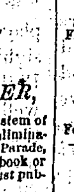
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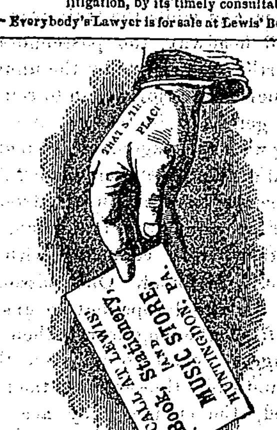
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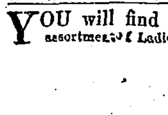
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